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To the Free and Independent Electors of
PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR country has designated you with peculiar honour in entrusting you with the election of her chief magistrates. You could not have been called forth on a more important occasion for the exercise of your patriotism, your firmness, and your independence. The United States are deeply interested in the issue of your determination. The mode of your appointment precludes the suspicion of any undue bias on your minds, and gives us good reason to expect, your decision will be favorable to the prosperity of our rising empire.

With respect to the first of these officers, it is presumed, there will be no division: but from the public prints it appears, that great exertions are made to divide your opinions about the second.

In important national questions, misrepresentations often bias the public mind, and party interests create divisions, calculated only to subserve the designs of demagogues and temporizing politicians, who strive to seduce the affections of the people from their real and substantial friends, and to erect their own fame upon the fall of those whom they have conspired to ruin.

Superior merit is peculiarly the object of envy—Contracted minds delight in collecting the failings of others, that they may make a sacrifice to their own pride; and as the best of men are subject to imperfection, no one is secure from the attacks of malevolence. Thus men of quite exceptionable characters have it in their power to asperse the most illustrious personages; and even "they who could never boast of their own perfection, nor raise their thoughts beyond the earth they tread—

Even these can censure, those can dare deride
A Bacon's avarice, or a Tully's pride."

Men of modesty submit to the calumny, without attempting to repel the darts of their adversaries. Conscious of the purity of their intentions, they confide in the justice of their country, and entrust their reputation to the reason of calmer times and more impartial judges.

As a total silence, however, is liable to be construed into a consciousness of guilt, it becomes a duty on the real friends of the country, to expose the misrepresentations of party, and to exhibit an impartial representation of things to the unbiassed judgment of the public.

With these views, gentlemen, I beg leave to join a large proportion of my fellow-citizens in recommending to your choice, as Vice-President, JOHN ADAMS, L. L. D. A gentleman, a native of the United States, a worthy member of society, of innocent manners and excellent moral character—A man of genius and extensive erudition; an eminent lawyer, politician and civilian; a warm friend to civil and religious liberty; an early and decided patriot; a strenuous advocate for the rights of his country; a faithful defender of her insulted privileges, and an undaunted and vigorous opponent of the encroachments and tyranny of the British parliament—One who influenced by his example, convinced, persuaded and animated by his writings; who repelled danger by his vigilance and activity, frustrated the designs of our enemies by his enlightened councils, and defeated their best concerted plans—One whose superior soul, glowing with the ardent flame of liberty, disdained the notice of difficulties deemed insurmountable by inferior minds, and contemplating the resources of his country, sought with eager expectation the issue of the impending contest——One who regarded his wealth, his fame and life itself as the property of his country, and to advance its interests, voluntarily hazarded them on the precarious event of the unequal war—One whose generous spirit was never subject to the controuling influence of avarice or self-interest, but whose virtue and disinterestedness shone most eminently in times of trial and danger, in times when the efforts of avowed enemies and the treachery of false friends shook the foundation of our hopes and threatened our destruction, and whose fortitude inspired our councils with decision and supported the languishing spirits of his countrymen in the darkest season of the revolution—A delegate to the first continental Congress, and a leader on the grand question which gave birth to the liberty and national existence of this country—An ambassador to different powers of Europe, to whose negotiations the United States are indebted for the acknowledgment of their independence by the States-General of the United Netherlands, for the completion of a treaty of amity and commerce with that republic on principles of reciprocal advantage, for the procurement of a seasonable loan for the support of our credit and relief of our exhausted finances, for the enlargement of our territory, for the security of our fisheries, and in conjunction with his honorable colleagues, for the adjustment of the articles of the definitive treaty of peace—A man, whose virtue and talents procured him a gracious reception at foreign courts, and whose embassy was rewarded with singular success; who was courted by men of eminence and respectability, and received an honorary mark of distinction from the citizens of the metropolis in which he resided, as a testimony of their veneration and esteem—A man who undertook the defence of the Constitutions of his country, in opposition to principles unfriendly to good government, and to an opinion at that time entertained of their being incompetent to the preservation of civil liberty—A man whose uniformity and consistency of character demonstrate the goodness of his principles, and whose conduct from the beginning of the war has been one uniform series of public services, and to whose persevering industry and unabating zeal his country is as much indebted as to any of her sons—A man who is the delight of his friends, a blessing to society, and an honor to his country; whose past services have a claim (as far as merit can claim) a right not only to the gratitude, but the justice of his country, and whose present pretensions derive strength from a comparison with those of his competitors.

Such, gentlemen, is the character, and such the merits of the character I recommend to your choice. This description is taken either from known and avowed facts, or documents in the possession of the public, and to which they are referred for its authenticity. Weigh the pretensions of the respective candidates, contrast their characters, and let reason decide the contest. But let not Athenian inconstancy disgrace our councils; let not the fate of the heroic Belisarius or illustrious Columbus be realized by an American citizen, nor our annals stained with more than Roman or Spanish ingratitude. PHILANTHROPOS.

ABSTRACT of an Estimate of the Expenditures for the Civil List of the United States, together with the incidental and contingent Expences of the several Departments and Offices, for the Year 1793, as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives.

PRESIDENT's salary, 25,000 dollars. Vice-President's ditto, 5000. Chief Justice of the United States, 4000. Five Associate Judges, at 3500 dols. each, 17,500 dols. Amount of salaries to the Judges of the several districts of the United States, 21,700 dols. Amount of compensations to the members of the Senate, House of Representatives, and their officers, 143,591 dols. Treasury Department, 55050 dols. Department of State, 6300 dols. Department of War, 11,250 dols. Board of Commissioners for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, 13,300 dollars.—Amount of compensations to the Loan-Officers for thirteen States, 13,250 dols. Governor's salary, Judges' salary, compensations to the other officers, and contingent expences of the government of the Western Territory, 11,000 dols.—Amount of pensions, including that of the Baron de Steuben, 5267 dols. 78 cents. For incidental and contingent expences relative to the civil-list establishment, 20,263 dols. 60 cents.—Total of the estimate of expenditures for the civil-list for 1793, 352,466 dollars and 39 cents.

Additional estimate for making good deficiencies for the support of the civil-list establishment; for aiding the fund appropriated for the payment of certain officers of the courts, jurors and witnesses; for the support of light-houses; and for the establishment of ten cutters, and for other purposes.—Total 92,599 dols. 66 cents.

General estimate of the expences of the War Department for the year 1793. Pay of the legion of the United States, 304,308 dols. Subsistence, 312,567 dols. 75 cents. Forage, 34,856 dols. Cloathing, 112,000 dols. Equipments for cavalry, 5000 dols. Horses for cavalry, 5000 dols. Bounty, 15,240 dols. Defensive protection of the frontiers by the militia, 50,000 dols. Hospital department 25,000 dols. Quarter-master's department, 100,000 dols. Indian Department, 50,000 dols. Ordnance Department, 23,835 dols. 52 cents. Invalids, 82,245 dols. 32 cents. Lease of the buildings occupied for the War-Office, &c. 1,666 dols. 66 cents. Contingencies of the war department, 50,000 dols. Total expenses of the war department for 1793, 1,171,719 dols. and 5 cents.

Comparative statement of expenditure and revenue to the end of the year 1793, as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives.

EXPENDITURE.

	Dols.	*Cts.*
Amount from the commencement of the year 1791, to the end of the year 1792, as stated in a report to the House of Representatives of the 23d of January last,	7,082,197	74
Additional appropriation for the war department, per act of the 2d of May, 1792, for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, &c.	673,500	
Appropriations by an act of the 8th of May, 1792, intitled, an act making certain appropriations therein specified,	84,497	90
Monies requisite by estimate for the current service of 1793,	1,616,785	10
Interest on the public debt for the same year,	2,849,194	73
Total expenditure,	12,306,175	47

WAYS AND MEANS.

Net product of duties on imports and tonnage for the year 1791, as ascertained,	3,403,195	18
Ditto for the year 1792, as estimated,	3,900,000	
Ditto for the year 1793,	4,000,000	
Ditto of duties on home-made spirits for one half year of 1791,	150,000	
Ditto for 1792,	400,000	
Ditto for 1793,	400,000	
Surplus which will probably remain unexpended of the sums appropriated for the war department for 1792,	140,000	
Total ways and means	12,393,195	18

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, September 23.

Capitulation of the town of VERDUN *by the King of* PRUSSIA.

ON the 1st of September, the Duke of Brunswick wrote to the Defensive Council of Verdun, that he would grant the garrison a respite, to preserve the town from a general devastation, and leave the inhabitants time to reflect on the Capitulation which he offered them, viz. Liberty to the Garrison to retire with arms and baggage, within the space of twenty-four hours.

Sunday, the 2d, the command of the place being vacant by the unexpected death of M. Beurepaire; who blew out his brains in full Council, when he saw, that forced by the inhabitants to surrender the place, he could no longer defend himself honorably; the Defensive Council, and afterwards the Administrative Body, "Considering that the place had now no longer any means of defence, that the enemy, from his position, continually bombarding the town, would burn all the houses, while the gunners could do no active service, having but one man to a gun; considering that it was more advantageous to the French nation to preserve a garrison of three thousand five hundred men, who according to the capitulation offered, might leave the place with all the honors of war; considering also the state of despair, which the inhabitants of the town were in to see the quarter part of their houses burnt; and who demanded to capitulate, have, from these, and several other motives mentioned in their resolve, consented to, and accepted the capitulation, of which this is an exact copy. M. Nyont, the now Commandant of the place having written to the Duke of Brunswick to that effect."

THE sentiments of humanity and generosity which animate his Prussian Majesty, have induced him to prefer gentle means to the evils of war, and wishing to spare the inhabitants of Verdun from the misfortunes of an attack, made by order of his Serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Brunswick, Marshal General and Commander of the Armies of his Majesty, the undersigned grants to the Commandant of the said town of Verdun, the following conditions:

ART. I. The garrison, meaning all the troops which compose it, without exception, shall go out of the gate of France, in such numbers as they chuse, with arms and baggage, and shall retire from the place to such stations as they desire to go. Prussian conductors shall guarantee them from all insult whatever.

II. Those who chuse to go out by the causeway-gate, or St. Victor, shall also have permission, and be under the protection of his Prussian Majesty as far as Metz.

III. Carriages shall be afforded *gratis* to the garrison, as far as the first station which they shall have chosen; if they prefer the waggons of the King, they shall be granted, on condition of their being sent back from Clermont, or from any first station whence they may be returned by the carriages of the country.

IV. All the inhabitants of the town and neighborhood are from this moment under the protection of his Prussian Majesty, on condition that they deliver up the arms of the state, colours, and ammunition.

V. The Council of War shall give to a Prussian Officer deputed for that purpose a state of the magazines, and every thing belonging to them, as they are at this time.

VI. The officer of the artillery shall give a statement of the artillery and ammunition.

The officers of the garrison who will pass this way as private persons to return home, shall have permission; the officers and troops which cannot set off to-day, and do not depart till to-morrow, shall be under the special protection of his Majesty; if the garrison passes through a gate occupied by the Prussians, they shall pass till the day after to-morrow, on the conditions of the capitulation, and if any of the members of the garrison return as private persons, they shall be treated as such.

KALKERETH.

At Verdun, Sept. 2, 1792.

I, the undersigned, certify the authenticity of the above pieces, &c. &c.

Chalons, Sept. 4, 1792.

The Commandant of Mayenne and Loire.

L. LEMOINE.

The following is a literal Copy of the Letter from the Duke of Orleans to the Commons, desiring to change his name.

Letter from Louis Phillip Joseph, to the provisional council of Paris.

Paris, the 14th September, 4th Year of Liberty, 1st of equality.

"SIR,

"The Electoral Body, of which I am a Member, has been astonished that the Section of La Butte des Moulins has inscribed me on the list of its Electors, under the name of Orleans, which I have never borne since the Decree of the Constituent Assembly, and have appeared to wish me to take my family name. It is already a long time since my love for equality, which has always prevented me from taking the title of a French Prince, would have made me adopt this measure, if I had a family name; but I do not know my name. I am on this account very much embarrassed to satisfy the desire of my fellow-citizens, to find the means of making myself and my children known.—I do not know how otherwise to relieve myself from this embarrassment, than by addressing myself to the Commons of the City, of which I am a citizen. I hope, therefore, Sir, that you will be good enough to make this demand for me. I shall be very thankful that they will not disdain to dictate to me what I ought to do on this occasion. I pray the Commons also to give to the House that I inhabit, a name different from that which it bears.

"I am, Sir, with great brotherhood,

"Your fellow-citizen,

"J. P. JOSEPH."

Letter from the Commons of Paris to the ci-devant Duke of Orleans.

"CITIZEN,

"The Council General has seen, in the manifestation of your civic sentiments, a new proof of your love for liberty. They think it their duty to reward the zeal with which, both in the commencement of the revolution, and even before that period, you supported the cause of the people. They are therefore of opinion that they cannot bestow upon you a more glorious name than that of Egalite.

"The Representatives of the Commons flatter themselves that neither you nor your children will ever do any thing to make you forfeit this glorious name. It imposes on you great duties; you will doubtless discharge them; and the French nation, after having justly proscribed the family of the Bourbons, will recollect with pleasure that one of the members of that family was a citizen, and gave his children an education to fit them to become the defenders of liberty and equality."

A Court-martial commenced on board the Duke, on Wednesday the 12th instant, on a charge of mutiny on the 28th of April, 1787, on board his Majesty's armed vessel Bounty, for running away with the ship and deserting his Majesty's service, against Joseph Coleman, Charles Norman, Thomas Mackintosh, Peter Haywood, Isaac Morris, John Milward, William Muspratt, Thomas Birkett, Thomas Ellison, and Michael Byrn. The evidence for the prosecution closed on Friday night the 14th inst. and the Court indulged the prisoners till Monday to give in their defence, and on Tuesday took the whole into their consideration, when they were pleased to pass sentence of death on Haywood, Morris, Millward, Muspratt, Birkett, and Ellison, the two first of which the court recommended to mercy. Coleman, Norman, Mackintosh, and Byrn, were acquitted and discharged. Mr. Haywood is an accomplished young gentleman, genteely connected, with a fortune of 30,000l. fallen to him since he has been in confinement.

The appointment of Mr. Shore to be Governor-General of India, is truly curious.—It departs entirely from the system which seemed to have been adopted on the going out of Earl Cornwallis, and was again acted upon within three months past, in the offer made to a noble and most respectable Earl, viz.—That the Governor General of India should henceforth be a Peer of Great Britain.

We know also that Mr. Shore must have yielded to earnest solicitation, for he was by no means ambitious of such an appointment. A man of more inflexible integrity never was in India; and perfectly content with his fortune, he did not aspire to high situation, and seemed to have totally retired from service. However it may have originated, and whatever may be its view, we are sure that the Company's affairs will derive great benefit from his attention to, and knowledge of their finances.

Thursday a meeting was held at the Free-Masons tavern, of the noblemen and gentlemen who favor the plan adopted for the relief of the French clergy, refugees in this country, when it was proposed, that an application should be made to government, to appropriate such public buildings as they shall think fit for their reception; which was carried. It appears, that 1892l. have already been subscribed.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *November* 20.

Debate on the Reſolution offered by Mr. Fitzſimons, on the 19th, reſpecting a Reduction of the Public Debt &c.

(CONCLUDED.)

MR. AMES.

IT is ſo faſhionable to introduce the funding-ſyſtem upon every occaſion; it would perhaps appear ſtrange to ſay, that it is out of order upoh any. To my mind and probably to moſt gentlemen preſent, it will be difficult to perceive, that the queſtion before us bears any relation to that ſubject, or to the frontier-bill, the exciſe, the perpetual taxes, the encouragement of manufactures, and many other topics, which, ſomehow or other, have been interwoven with the debate. At this late hour of the day, and in ſo wearifome a ſtage of the queſtion, I may be permitted to decline any further notice of theſe auxiliary ſubjects.

The great end we have in view, is the paying off the public debt—This object, truly important in itſelf, unites the beſt ſenſe and ſtrongeſt wiſhes of the country. It is our duty to provide means for the accompliſhment of this end. All agree that a plan is neceſſary. It muſt be framed with wiſdom and digeſted with care, ſo as to operate with the greateſt effect, till the whole debt ſhall be extinguiſhed. The true queſtion is, which is the beſt mode of framing this ſyſtem. Several modes have been preferred by different perſons—ſome advocate the appointment of a ſelect committee of this houſe, others inſiſt that the houſe in committee of the whole, is the only proper mode, while others who defend the original motion, deſire to have a plan prepared, and ſubmitted by the ſecretary of the treaſury. It may obviate the force of many of the arguments we have heard to remark, that it is not aſſerted that either of the ſeveral modes is intrinſically incapable of effecting the purpoſe. It would be improper to ſay, that a ſelect committee could not be formed who would be able to collect the materials for an exact knowledge of the ſubject; and who, after acquiring that knowledge, would be able to form a ſound judgment. Neither would it be juſt or reſpectful to deny, in the abſtract, the capability of the houſe in committee to digeſt ſuch a plan. But the queſtion ſtill returns, which of the three methods is the beſt to begin with? Neither this houſe nor a ſelect committee are pretended to be already poſſeſſed of the knowledge which is requiſite to the framing a ſyſtem for a ſinking fund. The very materials from which this knowledge is to be gleaned, are not in the poſſeſſion of this houſe—they are in the treaſury department. Neither the curioſity nor the legiſlative duty of members leads them to reſort daily to the treaſury to inveſtigate official details; and even if it were ſo, the officer at the head of the department, having his mind inceſſantly occupied with his official buſineſs, muſt be admitted to poſſeſs a more familiar and ready, if not a more ample, knowledge of the ſubject.

Indeed the ſituation of the ſecretary of the treaſury is ſo evidently favorable to his digeſting the plan of a ſinking fund, that it ſeems unneceſſary to urge it even to thoſe who are oppoſed to the reference. For their objections, imply the preference of the mode in point of expediency as ſtrongly as thoſe who explicitly recommend it. They ſay, the plan of the ſecretary will come forward with too much advantage.

Members, ſay they, not having the aid of thoſe means of information which the ſecretary poſſeſſes, will not be able to reſiſt the train of reaſoning with which he will introduce his plan. It is even expreſsly admitted, that the information of the treaſury department is neceſſary and muſt be called for; but they would not receive it with the reaſoning of the ſecretary. Without waſting time to prove this point, common ſenſe will decide inſtantly, that the knowledge of our financial affairs, and of the means of improving them, is to be obtained the moſt accurately from the officer whoſe duty it is made by our own law to underſtand them; who is appointed and commiſſioned for that very purpoſe, and to whom every days practice in his office muſt afford ſome additional information of official details, as well as of the operation of the laws. The arguments on both ſides end in the ſame point, that the information of the ſecretary would be uſeful. Our object being to prefer that mode of preparing a plan, which is adapted to preſent us the beſt; the argument might end here, if it were not that the conſtitution is alledged to forbid our reſorting to the ſecretary.

I reverence the conſtitution, and I readily admit that the frequent appeal to that as a ſtandard proceeds from a reſpectful attachment to it. So far it is a ſource of agreeable reflection. But I feel very different emotions, when I find it almoſt daily reſorted to on queſtions of little importance. When by ſtrained and fanciful conſtructions it is made an inſtrument of cafuiſtry, it is to be feared it may loſe ſomething in our minds in point of certainty, and more in point of dignity.

And what is the clauſe of the conſtitution oppoſed to the receiving a plan of a ſinking fund from the ſecretary? *Bills for raiſing revenue ſhall originate in this houſe.* I verily believe the members of this houſe, and the citizens at large, would be very much ſurpriſed to hear this clauſe of the conſtitution formally and gravely ſtated as repugnant to the reference to the treaſury department, for a plan, if they and we had not been long uſed to hear it.

To determine the force of this amazing conſtitutional objection, it will be ſufficient to define terms.

What is a bill? it is a term of technical import, and ſurely it cannot need a definition; it is an act in an inchoate ſtate, having the form but not the authority of a law.

What is originating a bill? our rules decide it. Every bill ſhall be introduced by a motion for leave, or by a committee.

It may be ſaid the plan of a ſinking fund, reported by the ſecretary, is not in technical, or even in popular language, a bill—nor, by the rules of the houſe or thoſe of common ſenſe, is this motion the originating a bill. By reſorting to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, or by adopting any reaſonable conſtruction of the clauſe, is it poſſible to make it appear repugnant to the propoſition for referring to the ſecretary? The oppoſers of this propoſition ſurely will not adopt a conſtruction of the conſtitution. They have often told us, we are to be guided by a ſtrict adherence to the letter; &that there is no end to the danger of conſtructions. The letter is not repugnant; and will it be ſeriouſly affirmed, that, according to the ſpirit and natural meaning of the conſtitution, the report of the ſecretary will be a revenue bill, or any other bill, and that this propoſition is originating ſuch a bill? If it be, where ſhall we ſtop? If the idea of a meaſure which firſt paſſes through the mind, be confounded with the meaſure ſubſequent to it, what confuſion will enſue? The Preſident, by ſuggeſting the propoſition, may as well be pretended to originate a revenue bill; even a newſpaper plan would be a breach of the excluſive privilege of this houſe, and the liberty of the preſs, ſo juſtly dear to us, would be found unconſtitutional. Yet, if, without any order of the houſe, the draught of an act were printed and a copy laid before every member in his ſeat, no perſon will venture to ſay, that it is a bill, that it is originated or can be brought under the cognizance of the houſe, unleſs by a motion in conformity to the rules and orders. The report of the ſecretary in regard to manufactures, ſo often adverted to, has not yet been acted upon. does that appear on our journals as a bill? Language has not yet been perverted to ſuch a degree, as to aſſert any ſuch thing; and yet the conſtitutional objection implies opinions no leſs extraordinary.

I rely upon it, that neither the letter of the conſtitution, nor any meaning that it can be tortured into, will ſupport the objection which has been ſo often urged with ſolemn emphaſis and perſevering zeal.

If the conſtitution be admitted, therefore, to authorize the reference to the Secretary, why ſhould not the mode which is proved to be the moſt expedient be immediately adopted? Here we meet another objection. It is ſaid that the legiſlative and executive branches of government are to be kept diſtinct, and this reference will produce an improper blending of them. It is a truth that theſe departments are to be kept diſtinct; but the concluſion drawn from it is altogether vague. The execution of every truſt requires ſome deliberation, and many of them call into action the higheſt powers of the human mind, and the moſt intenſe and perſevering application of them—yet theſe truſts are to be executively performed, and it by no means follows that the officer charged with them invades the deliberative functions of congreſs. On the other hand, many laws are the reſult of plain principles or parts of the conſtitution, and congreſs, by enacting them only execute the conſtitution Yet here is no encroachment upon the executive branch. The truth is, the conſtitution has allotted powers to the ſeveral branches of the government, and by that rule we are to judge of their ſeveral limits. The Preſident propoſes meaſures to the legiſlature in conformity to the conſtitution—yet no one ever ſuppoſed that his doing ſo is a departure from a juſt theory; nor has it, as far as I know, been ever inſinuated till of late, in this or any other country that the calling for information from officers, any more than the calling for teſtimony from witneſſes amounts to a transfer of our legiſlative duty, It is very eaſy to conceive how much increaſed information may aid us in deliberating, but it is hard to diſcern how we are to profit by the want of it. It is true it is our peculiar province to deliberate, but neither the letter of the conſtitution, nor the law eſtabliſhing the treaſury department, nor the reaſon of the caſe have reſtrained us from calling for official information. It is not true in fact thatthe deliberative and executive departments are blended by referring to the Secretary. Any objections deduced from an over-refining theory, and not warranted by the conſtitution, might need an anſwer if we were now framing a government. but can have no force in the adminiſtration of one. Indeed, it is a very ſcholaſtic, and very impoſing miſtake to abandon the letter and meaning of the plan of government we act under, and to undertake to reaſon independently, as if we were now ſettling the inſtitutes of a political treatiſe.

The expediency of this queſtion of referring to the Secretary, which is brought into diſpute involves in it many others which will admit of none. In framing the plan of a ſinking fund is the officer at the head of our finances to have a ny agency? If it be ſaid he is not, then, it may be demanded—why is an idle officer and an uſeleſs office kept up? The ſenſe of mankind as well as the practice of nations ſeems to ſhew that where there are finances there ſhould be a financier; that he ſhould poſſeſs at leaſt common talents, and more than common induſtry in the application of them to his duty.

This is not a point to be proved now for the firſt time. The law of the old Congreſs and their practice were conformable to this motion. We hear very often of the people being oppoſed to theſe references. So far as I have been informed the oppoſition is a novelty. The law eſtabliſhing the treaſury department, paſſed by a great majority, and that expreſſly makes it the duty of the Secretary to prepare and report plans of finance: Scarce a whiſper of objection was then heard in the houſe, and not one, I believe, in the country. Our own practice of referring has paſſed unreſiſted till of late. Gentlemen now oppoſed to this reference, have contended openly and ſtrenuouſly for references, in one inſtance, if I recollect rightly, to the Attorney-General to reviſe a plan of the judicial department, and on another to require the Secretary of ſtate to report on the means for improving our trade and navigation. Theſe objects partake as much of legiſlation, and are as incommunicable as the ſubject in diſcuſſion. The former votes and arguments of the gentlemen oppoſed to theprefent reference, afford ſome proof of its fitneſs as well as conſtitutionality.

The intrinſic reaſonableneſs of this practice is not leſs than its authority from law and precedent, and what is more the precedent of its oppoſers.

Private affairs proſper by ſkill, economy, and induſtry in the management of them. The finances of a nation, though infinitely more important, require nothing more than economy upon a great ſcale. Let the monied affairs of a country be made every body's buſineſs, and nobody will do it:—Would you have them proſper, let them be confided to one man, who however ſhall be under the ſtrict controul of the law, and rigidly reſponſible for his doings. That man, if he loves an honeſt reputation as much as a man of common ſenſe and feeling may be expected to do, will make the public buſineſs his own, he will put his character at riſk—his time and all his talents will be devoted to the public. Such will be his diſpoſitions—now what will be his opportunities to render ſervice? He will have at one view before him the whole arrangements of finance—the imports and exports, the receipts and expenditures, the operation of the laws, the obſtacles that impede the collection, and the means of improving it; the frauds committed or attempted on the revenue, & the checks to guard it—the well-founded objections againſt the law, and the prejudices which time or conciliatory conduct may efface, the appropriations of the revenue—the places where and terms on which loans may be obtained, as well a the ſtate of foreign trade; the regulations of foreign nations, and perhaps it may be added in ſubordination to the chief Magiſtrate, the ſtate of treaties and negociations. It will be ſeen that the ordinary diſcharge of his duty, as well as that which will oblige him ſometimes to conflict againſt prejudices, and ſometimes againſt fraud, will render the details of finance familiar to him, and will almoſt force him to adopt plans for reducing this great maſs into ſyſtem and order.

Is it to be denied that, in conſequence, he will poſſeſs ſome means of information which this houſe or a committee muſt acquire only by ſlow and laborious inveſtigation? In purſuing it the time might fail, and the materials get confuſed. Yet, allowing it effected, they have gained no more than it is his duty to furniſh on the order of this houſe, and this is what we are contending for. If we call for it and he is not able to give it, we ſhall thus expoſe his incapacity or negligence. The public opinion, thus enlightened, will ſoon diſplace the officer, and a fitter man will ſucceed him. In this way, the people will exerciſe an effective controul over their ſervants.

Be the information given by the officer what it may, the ſources from which his inferences are drawn, his facts and reaſonings are publicly expoſed. They are equally in poſſeſſion of every member, who is thus placed on an equal, and on the beſt footing to attack or defend the report.

As much cannot be ſaid of the report of a ſelect committee or a committee of the whole.

Thoſe who are oppoſed to receiving plans from the ſecretary, mention the firſt impoſt act as a ſucceſsful inſtance of proceeding without the aſſiſtance of the treaſury. To this it is replied, that there is no analogy between that caſe and this in debate. Then the treaſury law had not paſſed, and if that department had been then organized, it could not have given the kind of information which is requiſite at preſent. The receipts, expenditures and appropriations, all our ſyſtems and all our experience have occurred ſince that time. We had, in forming the impoſt, ſmooth ground to paſs over, and the aid of all the local knowledge and local feelings of a repreſentative body: yet it will not be ſaid that the ſucceſs of the proceeding affords much encouragement to adopt a ſimilar courſe on this occaſion. We began that act in April, and tho' we were loſing revenue every day, we did not complete it till near Auguſt: the embarraſſment was not leſs than the delay. the want of accurate information produced errors and reviſions, and inceſſant ſtruggles; and parts of the act were repealed, it is well known, ſoon after its paſſage.

It has been intimated, that in framing a report the Secretary would be liable to miſinformations to ſome local or other attachments. This is poſſible, for he is a man—but will the committee be free from it? The Secretary is anſwerable for his conduct to the nation, and certainly he is not more ſubject to local partialities than members are to their reſpective diſtricts. The advantage of impartiality in the firſt concoction of a report ſeems to be evidently in favour of a reference.

It has been ſaid on the other ſide, information may be wanted, it is true, from the Secretary, but let the houſe firſt make progreſs in the buſineſs, and then receive it by a committee adviſing with the Secretary. If this may be done, what becomes of the conſtitutional difficulties and all we have heard of the transfer of our deliberative power?

But, if we are to have the official information, why ſhould we ſet out without it? why ſhould it not be given openly, ſo as to put all the members on an equality, and before prepoſſeſſions are formed with regard to plans, which might make a late report from the treaſury appear to come in aid of one party or another? Would the ſtyle of declamation be leſs vehement againſt the ſecret communications of a ſecretary with the committee, than againſt a report made in the face of day, and ſubject to the criticiſm not only of this houſe, but of an enlightened nation?

It is not to my preſent deſign to aſk for what purpoſe of argument or of candour it is ſo often inſinuated that the queſtion really is, whether this houſe ſhall legiſlate, or whether it ſhall tranſfer, the power of making laws, to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

With all this official information, previouſly before us, are we leſs qualified, or worſe diſpoſed to deliberate? It would be extravagant to affirm, that in proportion as our means of information are made complete, we are worſe ſituated to legiſlate; and as to the ſpirit of enquiry, I do not remember that the reports of the ſecretary have blunted it. From the manner in which they have been diſcuſſed heretofore, thoſe gentlemen will confide in the aſſurance I venture to give them, that they will be thoroughly ſifted. They have not always paſſed unaltered, and never without paſſing through the fire of a debate.

We may repeat it, therefore, what colour is there for ſaying that the ſecretary legiſlates? neither my memory nor my underſtanding can diſcern any. I am well aware, that no topic is better calculated to make popular impreſſions; but I cannot perſuade myſelf, that the people will charge us with neglect or violation of duty, for putting ourſelves into a ſituation to diſcharge it in the beſt and moſt circumſpect manner.

There is another ground of objection which is urged againſt the reference:—it is ſaid, it gives undue influence to the treaſury. The reaſonings of the ſecretary, which accompany his reports, are alledged to excite an influence which cannot bereſiſted. There are two ſorts of influence one, which ariſes from weight of reaſon, and the intrinſic merit of a propoſition; the other, perſonal influence. As to the former, it is hard to conceive of the influence of reaſoning, which cannot be analyſed and made capable of exact eſtimation by the reaſoning faculties of thoſe to whom it is ſubmitted; and that eſtimation, be it what it may, ought to obtain. No one can wiſh to ſee it under-rated.

But we are told, by the oppoſers of a reference, that it is incredible that one man, be his official opportunities what they may, ſhould poſſeſs more information than the members of this houſe, collected from every diſtrict of the country. Then I anſwer, with inferior information, it would be impoſſible his reaſoning ſhould overpower and confound the ſuperior information of the houſe. The members will be in the leſs danger from this officer, if, as we are told, he is miſinformed by correſpondents, and has repeatedly diſcovered, on ſubjects of revenue and finance, a princely ignorance. This we are told, however, by gentlemen who urge the danger of loſing our independence and our faculties of diſcernment, as ſoon as we ſuffer a report, with its reaſonings, to be made to the houſe.

If it be perſonal influence, independently of reaſon and evidence, which is apprehended by gentlemen oppoſed to the reference, for whom do they apprehend it? for themſelves, or for us who advocate the motion? Surely if they do not feel, we do not fear it; we know how to reſpect their independence of ſpirit; they would diſdain an imputation of the ſort: their candor will permit us to ſay, if it be a neighborly concern they feel for us, there is no occaſion for it.

On the whole, if we regard the conſtitution, we find not the leaſt colour for bringing it into queſtion on this debate: the law and uſage of the old Congreſs correſponded with this motion. Our own treaſury law expreſsly makes it the duty of the ſecretary, to prepare and report plans; and ſhall the practice of one branch run counter to that which is made the courſe of his duty by the law of the land? It would be an uncommon and very irregular mode of repealing a law. The advantages of this practice of referring, are manifeſt and great: more information is obtained, and more order, intelligence and ſyſtem are preſerved in the adminiſtration of the finances. The old Congreſs and the ſeveral ſtates, have exhibited expenſive and deplorable proofs of the evils incident to the want of order, as well as to the number of ſyſtems of finance and financiers. With this maſs of evidence before our eyes, it cannot be believed that we ſhall take any ſtep which will tend to introduce diſorder and inefficiency into our finances.

WEDNESDAY, November 28.

Mr. Lawrance preſented the petition of John Pray & others, collectors of the duty on diſtilled ſpirits, ſtating, that they have been employed in the public ſervice fifteen months, for which their compenſation amounts to the ſum of about 90 dollars only, each—and praying relief—was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The petition of Ludwick Kuhn was read praying a ſettlement of his accounts, and compenſation for money and ſupplies furniſhed the army of the United States during the late war; referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Gerry preſented a petition of Samuel Shaw, Conſul of the United States for Canton—it was read, the prayer of which is, that the duties on a quantity of teas, imported from China to New-York, via Oſtend, by an unavoidable neceſſity, may be paid at the ſame rate as if the ſaid teas were imported directly from China: Referred to Meſſrs. Gerry, Hillhouſe, and Kittera.

The petition of Abigail Heart, widow of the late Major Jonathan Heart, was preſented by Mr. Wadſworth, and read; the prayer of the petition is, that ſhe may receive a penſion ſimilar to thoſe granted to the widows of officers who were killed during the late war; referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Wadſworth, Gordon, and Milledge.

Mr. Boudinot preſented a petition of William Lockway, a ſoldier in the late war, pray-

ing the allowance of a full penſion: referred to the committee on ſimilar applications.

Mr. Clark moved, that the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on a variety of petitions for compenſation, for property uſed, damaged, or deſtroyed, be referred to the committee of the whole to-morrow week—this motion was agreed to.

Mr. Giles's motion that a committee be appointed to report a bill granting further compenſation to certain receivers of Continental taxes, was taken into conſideration, agreed to, and referred to Meſſrs. Giles, S. Bourne, and Sylveſter.

The report of the committee on the boundary line between the ſtate of Virginia, and the territory of the United States ſouth of the Ohio, was called for by Mr. Boudinot, and read—adopted—and the ſame committee who brought in the report, were appointed to report a bill.

Mr. Parker reported a bill making compenſations to the widows and orphans of certain perſons who were killed under the ſanction of flags of truce—read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe on Monday next.

Mr. Steele called the attention of the houſe to the memorial and repreſentation of Warner Mifflin, on the ſubject of negro ſlavery.

Mr. Steele obſerved, that after what had paſſed on the ſubject in New-York, he had hoped the houſe would have heard no more of it; but to his ſurpriſe, he found the buſineſs was ſtarted anew; and had been introduced by a fanatic, who, not content with keeping his own conſcience, undertook to be the keeper of the conſciences of other men, and in a manner which he deemed not very decent, had obtruded his opinion into the houſe. Had an application been made to him to preſent ſuch a petition, in caſe he had ſtood in a ſimilar relation to gentlemen holding that ſpecies of property referred to, he thought he ſhould have avoided a compliance with it. Gentlemen in the northern ſtates do not realize the miſchievous conſequences which have already reſulted frhm the meaſures which have been taken by certain perſons in relation to that property: and, he ſaid, if a ſtop was not put to theſe proceedings, the ſouthern ſtates would, ere long, be compelled to apply to the general government for their interference. He concluded by moving the following reſolution:—That the paper, purporting to be a petition from Warner Mifflin, received on Monday laſt, be returned to him by the Clerk of the houſe; and that the entry of ſaid petition be expunged from the journal.

Mr. Ames roſe to explain the motives of his conduct in preſenting the petition. He ſaid it was his opinion, and this opinion he had expreſſed in the Houſe a long time ſince, that the government could not, with propriety, take any ſtepsin the buſiceſs referred to in the petition; but on the general principle, that every citizen has a right to petition the legiſlature, and to apply to any member as the vehicle to convey his requeſt to the houſe, he had handed it in. The petitioner is a citizen of Delaware; had the member from that State been in the Houſe, he ſhould not have thought himſelf obliged to have introduced it; but the member from Delaware being abſent, the petitioner had a right to apply to a member from Maſſachuſetts, or to any other member. His mind, he ſaid, had long ſince been made up in regard to the Negro ſlavery, but he had no idea of ſupporting the preſent application; he had uniformly been oppoſed to thoſe made to Congreſs the firſt ſeſſion; and was decidedly againſt an interference, conſidering it as totally inexpedient.

Mr. W. Smith ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Livermore obſerved that he conſidered the motion as not in order, the ſubject not being properly before the Houſe—nor did he conceive there was any diſpoſition on the part of any gentleman to bring it forward.

Mr. W. Smith obſerved that his object in ſeconding the motion was to put it out of the power of any member to call up the memorials—for ſhould it remain on the table, it might at any time during the ſeſſion be called up in the abſence of thoſe whoſe duty and inclination it would be to oppoſe it. The gentleman from New-Hampſhire had indeed pledged himſelf never to call for it, but he could not pledge other members. Mr. Smith ſaid he admitted in its full extent the right of every citizen to petition for a redreſs of grievances, and the duty of the Houſe to conſider them, but the paper in queſtion was not of that deſcription, it was a mere rant and rhapſody of a meddling fanatic, interlarded with texts of ſcripture, and concluded with no ſpecific prayer. He obſerved that it was the practice of legiſlative bodies in general to have the contents of petitions read by the member in his place who preſented them, in order to judge whether they ought to be received, but the Houſe had gone into a looſe practice of ſuffering every kind of application to be received and read at the Clerk's table, the conſequence was that the purport of them was entered on the journals; in this particular inſtance the practice was attended with real danger; the citizens of the Southern States finding that a paper of this nature had been received by the houſe, and formally entered on their journals, might juſtly be alarmed, and led to believe, that doctrines were countenanced deſtructive of their intereſts. The gentleman who preſented the paper, and who he obſerved with pain had not on this occaſion diſplayed his uſual regard for the ſouthern ſtates, had ſtated its contents to relate only to the ſlave-trade; had he ſtated in his place its real purport and object, namely, to create diſunion among the ſtates, and to excite the moſt horrible inſurrections, the houſe would undoubtedly have refuſed its reception. After the proceedings at New-York on this ſubject, he ſaid his conſtituents had a right to expect that it would never be ſtirred again; for his part, he aſſured the houſe, that while he continued on that floor, he ſhould upon every ſimilar occaſion, pointedly expreſs his abhorrence of theſe applications which were productive of no kind of good whatever, and had a moſt miſchievous tendency: They were not calculated to meliorate the condition of the perſons who were the objects of them, who are at preſent happy and contented with their ſituation; but, on the contrary, had a tendency to alienate their affection from their maſters, and by exciting a ſpirit of reſtleſsneſs, to render greater ſeverity neceſſary on their part. He therefore earneſtly called upon the houſe to agree to the motion, and thereby convince this troubleſome enthuſiaſt, and others who might be diſpoſed to communicate their ravings and wild effuſions, that they will meet that treatment they juſtly deſerve; as the preſent application was diſreſpectful to the houſe, inſulting to the ſouthern members, and a libel on their conſtituents, it ought no longer to remain on the table, but returned to its author with marked diſapprobation.

That part of the motion directing that the petition be returned by the Clerk, was agreed to.

The other part of the motion was withdrawn by Mr. Steele.

A report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the petition of Griffith Jones, was read and laid on the table.

The bill regulating foreign coins, and for other purpoſes, was read the third time, and a motion made by Mr. Williamſon for its recommitment. This motion was agreed to, and made the order of the day the firſt Monday in January next.

Mr. Sedgwick laid the following motion on the table:—That a committee be appointed to report a bill reſpecting fugitives from juſtice, and ſervants from the ſervice of maſters.

Mr. Giles reported a bill granting further compenſation to certain receivers of continental taxes;—read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole for Monday next.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to reimburſe certain extra expences af the Commiſſioners for treating of peace with the Creek Indians, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.

The bill was read; ſome debate enſued, which was deſultory, as no ſpecific motion appeared to be made: at length, it was moved to fill up the blank in the bill with 1200 dollars. This motion was carried; the committee then roſe and reported the ſame with one amendment;—laid on the table.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

Mr. White reported a bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes—which was twice read, and committed for Monday next.

Mr. Hartley had leave of abſence, on requeſt, for eight days.

Mr. Williamſon gave notice that he ſhould at a future day, move for a committee to bring in a bill to amend the act eſtabliſhing a copper coinage.

A letter was communicated by the Speaker, from the Treaſurer of the United States, incloſing his ſpecie account for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1792—read, and ordered to be printed.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, relative to the appropriations neceſſary for the ſupport of government for the year 1793, including the incidental expences.—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.

The report was read by the chairman.

A motion for the committee to riſe, that further time may be allowed to examine the items of the eſtimate, and that members might come prepared with propoſitions conformable to the report after ſuch examination.

Another motion was made, that the committee ſhould riſe for the purpoſe of a reference to a ſelect committee.

Theſe motions were objected to on different principles. It was urged that the committee ought to enter on the buſineſs immediately—and where articles occurred which wanted explanation, they might paſs them over, for further examination.

The motion for the committee's riſing was agreed to. Mr. W. Smith moved that the committee of the whole ſhould be diſcharged for the preſent, and that a ſelect committee ſhould be appointed to examine particularly into the items of the eſtimate, and report to the houſe.—This motion was ſuperceded, after ſome debate, by a motion that the committee of the whole ſhould have leave to ſit again, which was carried.

The houſe took into conſideration the report of a ſelect committee on the petition of Charles and Lewis Garanger. The committee reported a reſolution to the following purport, in favor of Lewis Garanger—That he be allowed the pay and emoluments of a Captain of Artillery. After debate, the reſolution was divided—and the queſtion, whether he ſhould be allowed the pay of Captain, was carried in the affirmative—the queſtion on allowing the emoluments, or commutation, was negatived.

Mr. W. Smith then moved the following reſolution:—That in conſideration of the loſſes ſuſtained by the petitioner, whilſt in the ſervice of the United States, he be allowed the further ſum of dollars. This reſolution was not agreed to.

The committee who reported the reſolution which was agreed to, were appointed to bring in a bill.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved the following reſolution:—That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe aſſays and other proper experiments to be made at the Mint of the United States, of the gold and ſilver coins of England, France, Spain and Portugal, and a report of the fine metal and alloy in each of the reſpective coins, to be made to this houſe.

This reſolution was agreed to—and the ſpeaker requeſted to tranſmit the ſame. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30.

The report of a committee on the petition of William Dunbar, was read, and laid on the table—this report was in favor of the prayer of the petition.

In committee of the whole—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.

The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of the executors of Edward Carnes, was taken into conſideration—This petition was for the payment of about 500l. the balance of an account ſettled with the navy board of the United States in Maſſachuſetts—which balance had not been diſcharged by reaſon of the ſaid Board's not having ſettled *their* account with the public.—A general proviſion in the caſe is ſuggeſted by the Secretary—Mr. Goodhue offered a reſolution in conformity to the ſpirit of the report—but this was conſidered as being too complex—and the following was agreed to—Reſolved as the opinion of this committee, that a ſelect committee ought to be appointed, to enquire whether any and what meaſures are neceſſary to be taken, to facilitate the ſettlement of claims againſt the United States, not barred by acts of limitation—founded on certificates, or ſettlements made by any officer or officers, heretofore authorized by the United States to iſſue certificates, or to make ſettlements on their behalf—and who have not ſettled their accounts—and to report the reſult of their enquiry. This reſolution being reported to the Houſe, was adopted—and Meſſrs. Goodhue, Fitzſimons, Dayton, Parker, and Niles appointed the committee—The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury was referred to the ſame committee.

Mr. Dayton laid the following motion on the table—That the Secretary of War lay before the Houſe a liſt of the names of the invalids returned to his office by the judges of the circuit courts—with an account of the circumſtances attending the reſpective caſes.

In committee of the whole on the appropriations for 1793. A long and deſultory debate took place reſpecting detailing the items of expenſe either in the journal of the Houſe or in the Act; ſome were in favor of both—in order to giving more full and compleat ſatisfaction to the people.—It was objected that as the details are publiſhed in the Report—and were circulating in the newſpapers, the object was fully anſwered; that if the items are paſſed on individually, and the Ayes and Noes called, after a debate on each—a period of two years would hardly be ſufficient fo paſs one appropriation law;—it was at length determined by the committee, that the items ſhould be entered on the journal. Progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion of the Report—and the committee had leave to ſit again.

Mr. Williamſons' motion reſpecting the copper coinage, was referred to a ſelect committee.

A report on the petition of Abigail Heart, was read, which was in favor of the petitioner.—Laid on the table.

Adjourned till Monday.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.

The Britiſh October Packet arrived at New-York on Wedneſday laſt. She brings London papers to the fourth of October. The accounts of French affairs, if not contradictory, are by no means ſufficiently explicit to give a ſatisfactory idea of their real ſituation.

Accounts from Oſtend, under the London head of Oct. 2, ſay that the army of M. Dumourier, conſiſting of 25,000, having been ſurrounded by the Auſtrians under the Duke of Brunſwick, had ſurrendered at diſcretion—that the Duke took poſſeſſion of Chalons the 22d, and that Rheims ſurrendered the 24th September; and the advance guard of the Auſtrian army was at Meaux, about twelve leagues from Paris. It appears, however, that the lateſt accounts received direct from Paris in London, do not contain the above events. The French papers mention that a negociation had been on foot between the Duke and the French General.

Official accounts are publiſhed of the ſucceſs of M. Monteſquiou, commander of one of the French armies, who had invaded Savoy, and made a conqueſt of almoſt the whole duchy—and was in poſſeſſion of Chamberry, the capital. Liſle, a ſtrong town in French Flanders, was beſieged by a large army of Auſtrians; the garriſon making the moſt vigorous defence. Other accounts under the Paris head of 29th September, ſay that the communication between Chalons and the army, which had been interrupted, has been re-eſtabliſhed by General Du Bouquet, at the head of 10,000 men, and that a battle was become inevitable from the poſition of the Pruſſians, who were maſters of the heighths behind St. Menehould.—General Anſelm, with a French army of 6,000 men, was gone on an expedition againſt Nice; if he is ſucceſsful, the King of Sardinia will be confined to the territory of Piedmont and the Iſland of Sardinia.—A fete is to be celebrated in Paris, in commemoration of the reſtoration of liberty to the Allobroges.

A Paris article of 30th Sept. ſays—

The people become very uneaſy for the ſtate of the Armies. A certain air of myſtery pervades the few accounts which are given from thence; and the War Miniſter receiving no advices, is a circumſtance of alarm. A ſtrange intimacy ſeems ſubſiſting between the Officers of the Combined Armies and thoſe of Dumourier and Kellerman.

It is ſaid, there have been ſeveral ſecret conferences between Brunſwick, Luccheſini, and ſeveral Frenchmen; and, it is preſumed, that theſe conferences tend to an accommodation, though ſome perſons think it is a ſtratagem.

Several other articles mention that frequent interviews had taken place between the French and Pruſſian officers; particularly that the ſon of the King of Pruſſia had dined with General Dumourier.

A letter to the French National Convention from Dr. Prieſtley, is publiſhed; in which he declines the honor of a ſeat in that aſſembly; but expreſſes the warmeſt wiſhes for a ſpeedy and happy eſtabliſhment of their affairs.—Marſhal Luckner was at Paris at the date of the laſt accounts; the convention had decreed that he ſhould not quit that city till a definitive decision had taken place reſpecting him.—The French convention have decreed that the plan of the conſtitution to be formed by that body, ſhall not be diſcuſſed by them until two months after it ſhall have been reported by the committee appointed to draft it.—All was quiet in Paris the laſt end of September. No late accounts of M. le Fayette. M. Barnave, a priſoner with the Auſtrians, was ſaid to be dangerouſly ſick.—On the 22d Sept. the Miniſter of War communicated to the Convention a letter from M. Kellerman, in which he gives an account of a ſevere action between his army and a large body of Auſtrians, on the 20th, in which the French had greatly the advantage, though the Auſtrians were more numerous: the French loſt 250 killed and wounded. There is a letter under the Paris head, from the Commiſſioners to the Northern Army, dated Chalons, Sept. 27—which, if authentic, proves beyond doubt that that place had not ſurrendered to the Duke of Brunſwick the 22d, as before ſtated in the account from Oſtend. M. Servan and M. Roland, two of the French Miniſtry, appointed on the depoſing of the King, have reſigned.

Paris, Sept. 28.

Official information is now received, of the arrival of the Duke of Brunſwick and the Pruſſian army at Chalons, as well as that the Auſtrian army and that under the command of the French Princes was at Rheims on the 24th inſtant. The former is 95 miles E. of Paris, that letter 85 miles N. E. of that place. The combined armies met with no oppoſition at either of thoſe places. Theſe facts were perfectly well known at Paris on Wedneſday and Thurſday laſt, although the French prints for obvious reaſons, are ſilent on this head.

OFFERS OF PEACE.

The following note from the National Executive Council waa read on Wedneſday laſt to the National Convention.

"The generals of the North, and of the Centre, having communicated to the Executive Council, that overtures had been made to them, on the part of the King of Pruſſia, which announce his deſire of entering into a negociation, the council decrees the following anſwer to them: "The French republic will not hear any propoſitions, before the Pruſſian troops have entirely evacuted the French territory."

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

We have heard much of party of late—party, Mr. Editor, is an odious word—it imports as occaſion requires, federaliſts, anti-federaliſts—republicans, anti-republicans—ariſtocrats, democrats—monocrats, moneycrats, and what not—Now, Sir, I have conſtantly been oppoſed to parties—but one of your correſpondents has ſagaciouſly informed us that we owe to party, the adoption of the conſtitution of the United States—if this is a fact, the good people of this country may be felicitated on the exiſtence of ſuch a principle—for ſurely whatever were the *means*, the effects have been highly propitious to their intereſts. The ſlighteſt view of the contraſt between the exiſting circumſtances of the United States, and thoſe in which they were involved previous to the "forming a more perfect union" by that cementing bond, the new conſtitution, will convince every unprejudiced mind, that ſomething ſuperior to the baſe motives of *avarice* and *ambition*, have wrought the mighty change. But if ſuch are the effects of party, who will not exclaim, *May it be perpetual!* The fact is, the government of this country is in the moſt *appropriate ſenſe*, the government of the people. This being the caſe, it follows, that to ſay, it is the work of a party, of whatever deſcription you pleaſe, is an abuſe of terms. It is an old device of thoſe who in fact conſtitute a party in every free government, to attempt to ſhift off from themſelves the odious appellation—in purſuance of this idea, every friend to the government, on its true principles, and to thoſe meaſures which Congreſs have adopted in conformity thereto, have been ſtigmatized as a party—which is juſt as much as to ſay, that the people are a party againſt themſelves.

From the peace to the adoption of the new Conſtitution, the United States rapidly declined in proſperity—on every hand the proſpect was truly gloomy—or, to uſe the words of a late writer, "America was ſo ſituated during that period of anarchy, that the moſt dangerous criſis was to be apprehended."—But in contradiſtinction from this, another writer, unwilling to aſcribe the preſent degree of proſperity enjoyed by the people to its principal cauſe, the operation of the general government, ſays, "Cauſes the moſt palpable and obvious preſent themſelves"—They are, "an extended, fertile, unexhauſted country—the active, uninterrupted induſtry of individuals—the bleſſings of peace, and laws ſecuring to each individual the excluſive uſe of the products of his own labor," &c.—It will not be denied that all theſe ſources of proſperity exiſted *before* the adoption of the new government, except the laſt—for with reſpect to laws ſecuring property, the country was ſo palpably deficient, that it was one great cauſe of the ruin impending over us, immediately antecedent to the new ſtate of things.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Riſing Sun,	Tatem,	Turks-Iſland
Mary,	Morton,	Teneriffe
Rochampton,	Aitkin,	London
Brig Catharine,	Driſdale,	Jamaica
Induſtry,	Blake,	Liverpool
John,	Burnham,	Curaccoa
Betſey,	Baden,	Cape-Francois
Hector,	Baker,	Port-au-Prince
Schr. Two Siſters,	Barry,	do.
Sloop Francis,	Hill,	Montſerrat
Tryan,	Vanneman,	St. Thomas

☞ *Price of Stocks as in our laſt.*

Agreeably to the Seventh Article of their Conſtitution,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO the Members of the *Inſurance Company of North-America*, that Forty Thouſand Shares are ſubſcribed; and that a General Meeting of the Subſcribers is to be held at the State-Houſe in this city, on 10th inſt. at 10 o'clock, A. M. when the Directors are to be choſen.

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Secretary.*

Philad. Dec. 1, 1792.

PARIS, September 23.

Abolition of Royalty in France.

BETWEEN 12 and one o'clock on the 21ſt inſt. the new national aſſembly of France aſſembled; when having paſſed through ſome conſtituting forms, and among the reſt that of appointing Petion preſident, the ranting Manuel commenced the ſitting by contending that the Preſident of the Convention ſhould be conſidered as the Preſident of France, and lodged in the national palace, and that his ſacred perſon ſhould always be preceded by the enſigns of the law. So that in him the people might duly honor that national ſovereignty which originated in themſelves: In ſhort, this *chere ami* of Petion, whether in conſequence of previous private inſtruction or not, cannot, in the preſent ſtate of things, be aſcertained, was for throwing down with a ſtrong hand, as he expreſſed himſelf *(une main hardie)* all the exiſting powers, and inveſting, in the name of the nation, this their idol as their *king* without the title!

This daſhing meaſure, however, was put aſide for the moment—"Let us begin," ſaid M. Chabot, "by reforming the abuſes which the conſtituent aſſembly admitted in its decrepitude."

The King and Queen.

The following is the account given by M. Goſſas, of the conduct of the Royal Family in the Temple. It is founded, he ſays, upon notes taken by commiſſioners of the community.

Louis XVI. takes a book, quits it, takes another; makes notes with a pencil, and explains latin paſſages to his ſon, chuſing eſpecially ſuch paſſages as are analogous to his preſent circumſtances.

Maria Antoniette makes her children read and recite dialogues with intonations and geſtures, which ſhew that liſteners were known to be at the doors. Within the laſt few days, the valet de chambre of the ci devant Duke de Coligny, was at her door in the diſguiſe of a Sans Culotte.

Elizabeth teaches cyphering and drawing to her niece; afterwards each takes a book, and then they have dialogues. (The family is very fond of dialogues.) They dine, and the dinner is always exquiſite.

After dinner, ſome parties at piquet, and ſome ſtratagems to talk to the commiſſioners, in order to interrogate them, which interrogations are intermittent. They then take up books, and ſometimes walk with airs of majeſty, and with the greateſt indifference as to little mortifications.

At night the wife of Louis XVI. reads aloud; amongſt other things the letters of Cecilia; ſometimes the reads of an unhappy Count, with the daughter of a Prince of a great family, who ſhares his unhappineſs, and will ally herſelf to him in order to revenge it. Enigmas are propoſed. Thoſe of Mercury are gueſſed at. Equivoques are made. They draw cards and ſee ſometimes rain, ſometimes ſtorm, ſometimes calm weather.

In general they talk in cyphers; 'I have ſeen 8; and I 11; and I even 11.' The widow of the Civil Liſt ſaid, four days ſince, to her ſiſter Elizabeth, 'You told this morning, a great ſtory with reflection.' Elizabeth replied, 'You would talk of multiplying 10 by 10.'

The following decree was paſſed by the National Aſſembly, on Thurſday laſt, on the motion of M. Genſonner;

I. The aſylum of every citizen ſhall be inviolable during the night. From ſun-ſet to ſun-riſing no perſon can be arreſted except for capital crimes, and no execution can take place without the preſence of the Juſtice of the Peace of that Diſtrict.

II. Should the above formalities be violated, every citizen may uſe ſuch means of defence as he may have in his power, and thoſe who make any attempts againſt his peace, ſhall be puniſhed as enemies to individual ſafety.

III. In places where any legiſlative body are aſſembled, the alarm guns cannot be fired, nor the tocſin ſounded, but by order of the National Aſſembly. Whoever violates this order, ſhall be puniſhed as a diſturber of public tranquility.—Decreed.

Domeſtic Articles.

KNOXVILLE, October 15.

Yeſterday returned to this town, from performing a three months tour of duty in Mero diſtrict, a company of mounted infantry, commanded by Hugh Beard, and two companies of infantry, under the command of Captains Brown and Luſk.

Notwithſtanding the vigilance of thoſe companies, ſo extended are the frontiers of Mero, and covered with almoſt impenetrable cane brakes, the following will ſhow to what lengths the Indians have carried their depredations, ſince the attack on Buchannan's ſtation.

Wedneſday, October 3. A party of Indians fired ſeven guns on James M'Rory, on the north ſide of Cumberland. About the ſame time Benjamin Jocelin, on the ſouth ſide of Cumberland, had about 20 guns diſcharged at him; neither of theſe perſons were wounded.

Sunday, October 7. A Mr. Irvine was ſhot through the thigh, on a road about ſix miles ſouth of Naſhville. The ſame day about two miles from the above place, Thomas Thompſon was fired at, but received no injury.

Tueſday, October 9. A party of Indians went to Sycamore creek, 18 miles from Naſhville, and burnt the houſes of James Frazer,—— Riley, and Major Corfield, deſtroyed a quantity of valuable houſhold furniture, a large quantity of corn, and ſhot down a number of hogs. They then proceeded to Buſhy creek of Red river, where they burnt the houſe of Obadiah Roberts, and took off a number of horſes. They were followed by a party of men, who killed one of the Indians and regained the horſes.

The ſame day they took four horſes from Major Ramſey, of Tenneſſee county.

Wedneſday, October 10. William Stuart was killed about ſix miles from Naſhville, on the north ſide of Cumberland. The ſame night the Indians burnt Stump's diſtillery, on White's creek, on the north ſide of Cumberland. His loſs is computed at 1250 dollars.

Friday, October 12. The Indians fired at a Mr. Suggs, on White's creek, on the north ſide of Cumberland, and took from him ten valuable horſes.

Sunday, October 14. The Indians ſhot at John Cotton, on Station Camp; ſeven balls paſſed through his clothes, none of which touched the ſkin.

The ſame day they fired on Francis Armſtrong, at his plantation, four miles ſouth of Naſhville.

PROVIDENCE, November 17.

A correſpondent at Cumberland informs, that Jotham Carpenter, Eſq. of that town, with the aſſiſtance of Mr. Daniel Roy, has erected a machine on Pawtucket river, for watering land. This machine raiſes three hundred gallons of water, and diſcharges the ſame ten feet above the ſurface of the water in the flume, in the ſpace of a minute; the operation being performed by a ſingle wheel. This invention, it is expected, will prove highly advantageous to the proprietors of lands in the vicinity of rivers, or other waters, as it may with great eaſe be conſtructed to raiſe water a greater or leſs heighth, as may be required.

BOSTON, November 19.

The General Court is adjourned to the laſt Wedneſday in January next.

The moſt remarkable pair of young cattle that were ever ſeen in this town, were on Saturday laſt ſold in Faneuil Hall Market—they were but 6 years old, and notwithſtanding they were only graſs fed, weighed in the Market 3,616 pounds.—They weighed exactly alike, viz. 1808 pounds each.—The fat on the Rump of one was three inches and an half thick, and the Fore Quarters weighed 440lbs.—They weighed, alive, 5101lbs.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 20, 1792.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States are hereby informed, that according to the ſtatute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſeventh day of January next, at ten o'cock in the forenoon.

And purſuan to the eleventh ſection of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank are hereby notified to aſſemble in general meeting at the ſame place, on Tueſday the eighth day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

BOWEN'S EXHIBITION OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

ARE open every day and evening (Sundays excepted) at the Houſe lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, No. 9, North Eighth-ſtreet.

FIRST ROOM—Contains upwards of 100 elegant Paintings, and about 30 Wax Figures, in full ſtature—among which are Likeneſſes of a number of the principal characters in America; Baron Trenck in chains, an Indian Chief, and ſeveral beautiful young Ladies of different States, &c. &c.

SECOND ROOM—Contains eighteen large Wax Figures, which form a SOCIABLE CLUB, or the OYSTER SUPPER; and the SCHOOL for SCANDAL, conſiſting of twelve female Figures, making their obſervations on a young Lady, who had eloped with a Footman.

Admittance *One Quarter of a Dollar* each Room.

THE EDITOR—TO HIS SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Arrearages of Subſcriptions for this Gazette have been for a long time accumulating. The expences of the publication are great and inevitable, and have annually amounted to MUCH MORE *than the receipts for ſubſcriptions; the conſequences muſt be obvious. The Editor has no other reſource than thoſe arrearages, to diſcharge the debts he has been obliged to incur in proſecuting the publication.*

He is therefore neceſſitated to repeat his application to thoſe who have received ſubſcription money on account of the Gazette, and thoſe who have not paid what is due, to make remittances as ſoon as poſſible. On theſe receipts the continuation of this Gazette, or the plan of an extenſively circulating paper is abſolutely ſuſpended.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION,

LYING on the river Delaware, 2½ miles above Trenton, containing 165 acres; whereon is a dwelling-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated, 36 by 24 feet, having three rooms with fire-places on the low floor, and four above, one of them with a fire place; a kitchen adjoining, near to which is a remarkable large ſpring of excellent water, accommodated with a good ſpring-houſe; a barn 36 feet by 26; a waggon, chair and ſmoke-houſes, beſides other uſeful out-buildings; a large orchard, chiefly of grafted fruit. The farm is well watered, and has a proportion of wood and meadow land, through which the road runs that is known by the name of the River Road.

On the Premiſes is alſo erected,

A Griſt-Mill,

In the midſt of a good wheat country, on a never failing ſtream; the mill-houſe is 54 by 24 feet, has one water-wheel, a pair of burrs and a pair of Cologne ſtones, rolling ſcreen, bolts for merchant and country work, &c. and is accommodated with a cooper's ſhop, 18 feet ſquare, near the mill—which is about 300 yards from the Delaware, and very conveniently ſituated to receive wheat, &c. from boats paſſing down the river.

There are alſo for Sale,

20 Acres of Wood-Land,

within leſs than a quarter of a mile of the above-mentioned Plantation, which lies in a fine high healthy country.—For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN MOTT.

Trenton, October, 1792. (1aw4t)

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to June 1792, in eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, ſeventeen dollars and three fifths.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the beſt pieces publiſhed for and againſt the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America. Perhaps in no one work are ſo many valuable documents reſpecting the hiſtory of this country, collected together. His Excellency the Preſident of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deſerving of public encouragement." The ſubſcription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wiſh to be ſupplied with this work, are requeſted to give commiſſion to friends in the city to ſubſcribe for and receive it.——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete ſets.

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nurſing and the management of Children.

"We recommend theſe letters to the peruſal of thoſe to whom they are particularly addreſſed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101---Price, bound, 62 cents.

3. Duncan's Elements of Logic---75 cents.
4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.
5. Beauties of Blair---50 cents.
6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miſs More's Eſſays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6ſ6.
7. Smith's Hiſtory of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.
8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. profeſſor of moral philoſophy and logic in the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) ſay: "We have ſeen nothing on theſe ſubjects more plain, more perſpicuous, or more generally uſeful."—— N. B. It is introduced into the Univerſity in Philadelphia.
9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.
10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.
11. Necker's Treatiſe on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.
12. Examination of the Obſervations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.
13. The Conſtitutions of the ſeveral United States, with the Federal Conſtitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.
14. M'Fingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.
15. American Jeſt Book. Price three-fifths of
16. G
lla dowarden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.
17 The Doway Tranſlation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50ſ---plain, ſix dollars.
18. Devout Chriſtian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.
19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.
20. Chriſtian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.
21. Hiſtory of Charles Grandiſon, abridged---Price a ſixth of a dollar.
22. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.
23. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for ſale, a large aſſortment of books, European as well as American editions, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being ſupplied in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to ſuch as purchaſe quantities for public libraries or to ſell again.

GEOGRAPHY.

Mathew Carey

Reſpectfully ſubmits to the Citizens of the United States, the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

An AMERICAN EDITION of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED.

Of which theſe are the terms:

I. IT ſhall be publiſhed in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three ſheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter preſs, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the courſe of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the ſame ſize as thoſe in the European editions, viz. moſt of them ſheet maps on poſt paper.

☞ *Beſides the maps in the Britiſh editions, this work will contain maps of as many of the United States as can be readily procured, executed by the beſt engravers in the United States.*

III. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.——☞ *No advance required.*

IV. The work will be put to preſs as ſoon as 700 copies are ſubſcribed for.

V. Subſcribers who diſapprove of the work, on the publication of the three firſt numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and ſhall have their money repaid.

VI. The ſubſcribers' names ſhall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

Perhaps there is no ſcience more entertaining and uſeful than geography. It reveals the diſcoveries of travellers—the remarkable curioſities of all countries, in nature and art—the ſituation of provinces, cities, towns, villages, rivers, & mountains—in fine, the hiſtory, manners, cuſtoms, laws, forces, revenues, and government of different nations.

It is an old obſervation, that "there is not a ſon or daughter of Adam, but has ſome concern with geography;" and that a knowledge of this ſcience is indiſpenſable towards the ſtudy of hiſtory with advantage or ſatisfaction. Indeed a man unacquainted with it, cannot diſcourſe on the moſt common newſpaper topics of the day without betraying his ignorance.

So much for geography generally. With reſpect to the preſent plan, let it ſuffice to remark, that Guthrie's Geography has been long acknowledged to be the beſt in the Engliſh language: however, the account of America in it has, from obvious reaſons, been very erroneous and defective. The errors of former editions will be corrected, and the defects ſupplied, by gentlemen of abilities, who have engaged to ſuperintend this undertaking, and to avail themſelves of all the information that can be procured, to render it the moſt complete edition extant.

The Printer earneſtly ſolicits the ſupport of his fellow-citizens throughout the United States: and as no depoſit is required, and every ſubſcriber will be at liberty to withdraw his name, if, on trial, he ſhould diſapprove of the work, he hopes the friends of ſcience, and of American arts and manufactures, will cheerfully and early patronize this uſeful work, the greateſt and moſt expenſive, probably, ever yet attempted in America, in the typographical line, the Encyclopædia excepted.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1792. (1awtf)

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